



## THEATRE-ROYAL.

By Desire of several Ladies of Distinction,  
WEDNESDAY next, February 20, will be repeated, the Tragedy of  
**E L D R E D;**

OR, THE  
BRITISH FREEHOLDER.

WRITTEN BY MR JACKSON.

With entire new Dresses and Decorations.  
Eldred, Mr JACKSON.  
Erasmus, Mr Williamson; Lucrine, Mr Taylor; Morgan, Mr Knight;  
Elind, Mr Hallion; Officer, Mr T. Banks;  
And Elidore, Mr CAUTHERLEY.  
Eliza, Mrs WOODS;  
And Edwena, Mrs JACKSON.  
The Epilogue by Mrs JACKSON.  
To which will be added, a Musical Farce, called, The  
**P A D L O C K.**  
Don Diego, Mr GAUDRY;  
Leander, Mr Marshall; 1st Scholar, Mr T. Banks; 2d Scholar, Mr  
Simpson; and Mungo, Mr Hallion.  
Ursula, Mrs Charteris;  
And Leonora, Mrs JACKSON.

On THURSDAY next will be published,  
By J. and F. BALFOUR, and sold by them and the other Bookellers  
in Edinburgh, price 5 s. 3 d. in boards, or 6 s. bound.

**LÆLIUS AND HORTENSIA;**  
Or, THOUGHTS ON THE NATURE AND OBJECTS OF  
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IN A SERIES OF LETTERS TO TWO FRIENDS.

At the above shop may be had gratis,  
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## GENUINE RIGA LINTSEED.

LATELY imported into Leith, a quantity of RIGA LINTSEED  
in sheeted barrels, two barrels being equal to a Dutch hoghead.  
The Seed is of an excellent quality, well cleaned, and in fine order;  
and may be had by applying to Alexander Mounbray, at the Honour-  
able Board of Trustees Office in Edinburgh.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next,  
**THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,**  
with Coach-house, Stable, &c. adjoining to the British Linen  
Office, Canongate, as presently possessed by Mrs Maxwell of Carriden.  
For particulars, apply at the said office.

At London---for Leith and Borrowstounness,  
With CONVOY,  
**THE POMONA,**



WILLIAM MARSHALL Commander,  
Mounting 8 carriage guns, and men answerable,  
is now loading at Hawley's Wharf, by the  
Hermitage:—Sails the 22d inst. to join the  
convoy now at the Nore.  
For freight or passage, apply to the Com-  
mander at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1.  
Swivelling's Alley, Cornhill.

At LONDON FOR LEITH,  
**THE LOVELY MARY,**



WILLIAM BEATSON Master,  
Lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods  
for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent,  
and will sail with the first convoy, which will  
fall about the 23d February inst.  
Neat accommodation for passengers.  
Letters on business, directed to the Master,  
at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1. Swiv-  
ling's Alley, will be properly attended to.

**THE FAIR ELLIOT,**  
JAMES MACKIE for JAMES DRUMMOND  
Master,



Now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in  
goods, and will sail with the first convoy.  
Has excellent accommodation for passen-  
gers.  
Letters addressed to the Master, at the Edin-  
burgh Coffeehouse, No. 1. Swivelling's Alley,  
will be attended to.

At London for Borrowstounness, with Convoy,  
**THE ENDEAVOUR,**



THOMAS PADON Master,  
Is now taking in goods at Hawley and Down's  
Wharf, for Borrowstounness, Glasgow, Green-  
ock, Paisley, &c. and all places adjacent, and  
will sail with the convoy.  
Letters on business, directed to the Master,  
Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1. Swivelling's Al-  
ley, will be properly attended to.

To the Publisher of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

I THINK, Mr Printer, all things considered, you should be  
extremely careful how you admit any article, whether in  
the form of paragraph or advertisement, which has the remotest  
tendency to reflect either on societies or individuals.

I am led to this observation by an advertisement from Aber-  
deen, in your paper of last Saturday. It is evidently the effu-  
sions of malevolence or envy; and its author has been at no  
little trouble, and some expence, to turn, as he imagines, a pro-  
position for the study of Medicine and Surgery, on a liberal  
plan, and every way deserving of public encouragement, into  
sneer and ridicule.

This scheme was submitted to the public in the Aberdeen  
Journal of the 4th instant, and the inhabitants of that part of  
the country will judge for themselves. They need not be in-  
formed, that its author has had an education as complete as  
any of his contemporaries, and that his practice is as extensive  
as any in the corner where he resides.

His instructions to the young gentlemen who have attended  
him, have been as consonant to regular system as any of his bre-  
thren; and I have frequently had occasion to hear his pupils  
speak of the advantages they enjoyed in prosecuting their stu-  
dies under him in terms much to his credit. His class for  
Midwifery has been of several years standing, and has met with  
a degree of encouragement far beyond the most sanguine ex-  
pectation.

I have been told, that upwards of four hundred have attend-  
ed since its commencement; and the country are duly sensible  
of the happy consequences which have flowed from this very  
necessary institution.

It appears very plain to me, Mr Printer, that any man of  
a liberal education is capable of explaining, with great utility,  
to those under his care, the general doctrines of his profession;  
and that the public are much obliged to this gentleman for the  
proposals he has just published.

His plan is, in my opinion, very happily calculated, by uni-  
ting the elementary and practical parts of Medicine and Sur-  
gery, to render the education of youth more perfect, by making  
them early acquainted with the first principles of those sciences  
which are to be the object of their studies. The advantages  
of this will probably be better seen, when, dismissed from his  
tutor, they come to attend that Seminary, in the southern  
part of this kingdom, which has deservedly acquired such high  
reputation, as a School of Physic, in every quarter of the  
globe.

These propositions, Sir, ought not surely to have provoked  
any illiberal observations. They can never be deemed a pro-  
per subject for ironic wit. A candid and generous public will  
do ample justice to the merit of their author, who, I am cer-  
tain, will feel no other emotion at this pitiful attack than that  
of the most sovereign contempt.

Aberdeen, Feb. 13. 1782.

Z.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

I UNDERSTAND that a play is soon to be acted for the  
benefit of the High School, and that all the boxes are al-  
ready engaged for that night. It is understood, I presume,  
that on that occasion all the boys will attend, for they will na-  
turally think themselves entitled to that indulgence. It is not  
my intention to object to either the cause or continuance of such  
a custom; a similar one takes place in many of the schools in  
England, and may be practised here with advantage even to the  
boys themselves. I was present last season on the same occa-  
sion, and felt much satisfaction in seeing them all so happy;  
but as a considerable inconvenience then arose from the want of  
seats, the pit not being sufficient to contain them, I think it  
may be very proper that the front seats of all the boxes should  
be kept for the boys, which will not much incommode the la-  
dies, and will give more room to those in the pit. I am told  
there is to be no procession. If that is the case, many other  
boys will embrace the opportunity, and occasion confusion by  
crowding the House; so that I think a procession will be both a  
necessary and proper prologue to the play.

JUVENIS.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Feb. 11.

Lord Falkland took the oath and his seat.

The Duke of Chandos then made his promised motions, for  
such papers, &c. as passed between his Majesty's ministers,  
and the commanders in America in 1781, relative to the cap-  
ture of the army commanded by Earl Cornwallis, to be laid  
before the House. These were ranged under eight distinct  
heads, and comprehended the letters written to and from the  
Secretaries of State—Letters between Sir Henry Clinton and  
Lord Cornwallis—the instructions given to our Admirals on  
the American and West-India stations—and the information  
that had been received by the Generals in respect to the move-  
ments of the American army, and by ministers, as to the fail-  
ing of the fleet under De Grasse—All these, except the first  
and last, were agreed to.

To the first, which was for the substance of all such letters,  
&c. Lord Stormont proposed an amendment; moving that  
the word *Extract* should stand in the place of *substance*; and  
that the years 1780 and 1781, be substituted for the year  
1781. This, his Lordship thought, would be taking up the  
business on a larger scale, and prevent improper intelligence  
going abroad to the enemy. After some little altercation, the  
question was put on the amendment, and carried without a  
division.

The objection to the last motion was of a greater magnitude.  
Lord Stormont thought, that laying before the House, the in-  
telligence we had received from the enemy, might be attended  
with very bad consequences. It would preclude us in future  
from that very necessary assistance; and therefore hoped the  
noble Duke, for reasons so obvious, would withdraw the mo-  
tion. Hitherto, every thing in this business went on with uni-  
nimity, and he hoped in this instance there would be no division.

The Duke of Chandos did not meet this idea; he thought,  
were only the substance of information to be given, it could  
not do any injury. His Grace added, that if this motion did  
not pass, the inquiry would be of no service.

The Duke of Richmond coincided with the Duke of Chan-  
dos, saying, that the great fault in the loss of the army, to  
him appeared to be want of proper attention to the information  
Ministry received respecting De Grasse's fleet: It was absolute-  
ly necessary therefore that the motion should pass.

Lord Stormont insisted, that the other papers moved for  
would give all the information wanted, and that the agreeing  
to the present motion would be attended with the worst con-  
sequences; as it not only betrayed what Ministers were bound  
in honour to conceal, but also went to a discovery of the situ-  
ation of fleets, &c. a circumstance not to be complied with.  
His Lordship illustrated his argument with the story of a secret  
which had been told the enemy, of which secret the French  
King, Marshal Turenne, and a Cabinet Minister, were alone  
possessed.—As soon as the secret had been published, of which  
the enemy had taken advantage, the King instantly knew the  
person who betrayed him; that person confessed it, and said,  
that in a fond moment he had told it to his mistress. Intelli-  
gence from our spies, therefore, should never be made known.  
It was a matter no Minister could, either with honour or with  
safety, assent to.

The Duke of Richmond replied, and was followed by his

Grace the Duke of Grafton, and the Dukes of Manchester,  
and Chandos, who all contended, that if they could not get at  
the intelligence, the enquiry might as well drop.

The Duke of Grafton also, lest he should hereafter be pre-  
cluded from again moving something similar, moved the previ-  
ous question, which was, "Whether this question be now  
put?" This passing without a division, the House then di-  
vided on the original question, which was carried in the nega-  
tive, there being,

For the motion, — — 23  
Against it, — — 63

Majority — 40

The Duke of Grafton then moved a long string of motions,  
as necessary to the enquiry relative to Lord Cornwallis, similar  
to those which passed in the Lower House on the naval busi-  
ness, all which passed and the House adjourned.

A protest, signed by Lord Easingham, on the question re-  
specting Lord G. Germaine (now Lord Viscount Sackville),  
was, on Thursday last, entered upon the records of the  
House.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, Feb. 11.

The Commissioners of Accounts made their sixth report,  
which was ordered to be printed.

Lord Lisburne presented a list of ships of the line launched,  
&c.

Ordered in a bill for completing the militia; on which sub-  
ject the Secretary at War presented several papers with a list,  
which were ordered to lie on the table.

Lord North signified his Majesty's approbation relative to  
the rebuilding of Newgate.

Deferred the Committee of Ways and Means and Supply  
till Wednesday.

Put off likewise the consideration of the navy estimates,  
which were to have come on this day, till Wednesday.

A motion was then made, that leave be granted to John  
Saunders to withdraw the petition he had caused to be pre-  
sented to the House, against the return for members to serve in  
the present Parliament for the borough of Hindon, which was  
granted.

Sir Joseph Mawbey moved, that the call of the House be  
adjourned to this day fortnight.

This brought on a long debate, some members desiring that  
the House might then be called over; others wishing it to be  
adjourned, that it might be still kept hanging over the heads  
of members, to enforce attendance. At last the House divi-  
ded, when there appeared,

For the motion, — — 53  
Against it, — — 46

The order therefore remains for calling over the House  
then.

Mr Stephenson next moved, that the order be discharged.  
This revived the debate.

Mr T. Townsend had no objection to the motion, if the  
honourable member meant nothing more than to have the order  
discharged, that a new order might be made for the call on  
some other day; but if he intended to get totally rid of the  
call, he should oppose it.

Several other members spoke, after which the motion was  
withdrawn, and another made, that the House be called over  
on Thursday se'ennight. This brought on another division,  
when the question was carried by a majority of 7, there being,

For it, — — 105  
Against it, — — 98

Leave was afterwards given to Sir Robert Cotton, and to  
Mr Buller to go into the country for three weeks, on their pri-  
vate affairs.

Mr Fox complained to the House, that a Petition had been  
presented by one John Saunders, against the return of the pre-  
sent Member for the Borough of Hindon: That Mr Saunders  
had pledged himself to the electors, not to withdraw his peti-  
tion, but let it go to a Committee; and the electors, who wished  
to have tried it by a Committee, had given him (Mr Fox) to  
understand, that the consequence would have been, that the  
seat of the last one of the sitting members would be vacated.  
The electors, however, had learned that Mr Saunders had ag-  
reed to withdraw his petition, and had applied to him to op-  
pose any motion for the purpose in the House, which he had  
promised he would; and as he meant to perform his promise,  
he was greatly surprised to find, on coming into the House at  
a quarter after four o'clock, that the motion he had promised  
to oppose, had been already made, and the desired leave given  
to withdraw the petition, the sitting members having expressed  
(no doubt) their consent to it. The whole looked to him like  
a collusion; and he was of opinion, that the House ought to  
come to a resolution, that no petition, complaining of an undue  
election should be withdrawn, unless a sufficient reason should  
be assigned for withdrawing it, and one day's notice, at least, giv-  
ing of the intention of so doing.

The Speaker said, the motion for withdrawing the petition  
had been given to him as soon as he had taken the chair, at  
half past two o'clock; but that he had kept it back till past  
three, when he thought there was no more business to come  
before the House. Thus ended the matter.

Colonel Barre desired to know when the extraordinaries of  
the army would be brought before the House. He observed,  
that as they were made up from February to February, it was  
time on the 11th of February that they should be on the table.  
At least, he thought, that the gross sums might have been long  
since made up. There was now and then a day when but lit-  
tle business was done in the House; gentlemen might there-  
fore avail themselves of this circumstance, to read, and make  
themselves acquainted with the estimates, if they had been laid  
before them.

Lord North said the accounts were making out as fast as  
possible, and that as soon as they were ready, they should be  
laid upon the table; he could not tell the precise day when  
they would be produced, but he believed they would be brought  
up in a day or two.





HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, February 13.  
Previous to going into the order of the day, Col. Barré moved for a list of bills relative to the Ordnance, which he said he had forgot at the time the estimates of the Board were voted, with the interest due upon them to the 13th of February 1782; which being put, was carried in the affirmative. The order of the day was then called for, when the Speaker leaving the chair, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House.

ON THE ORDINARIES AND EXTRAORDINARIES OF THE NAVY.

Lord Liffburne said, that one hundred thousand men having been a ready voted by Parliament for the service of the navy, at the rate of 4 l. per man, he had this day before the committee the further supplies necessary, which were called "The Ordinaries and Extraordinaries of the Navy." These accounts he held in his hand, and though the sums were large, and in most articles greater than those of last year, yet he could assure them that every degree of attention and circumspection were used in the expenditure. He then stated, under several items, the ordinaries to the amount of 409,000 l. and the extraordinaries to 950,000 l. and a fraction. On the first of these articles he observed, that the sum exceeded that of last year by 23,000 l. and on the last 250,000 l. These appeared large sums, but when it was considered, that in consequence of the Dutch war, a new hospital was established at Harwich; that a considerable number of men of war were constantly adding to the general stock, together with an infinite number of cutters, which he could scarcely enumerate on the present, and which might very well be conceived in a general war as we were engaged in; he hoped the whole sum would not be thought overcharged, or inadequate to the purposes of so general an expenditure.

It pained him, he said, however, to be the instrument of calling upon the public for supplies at a time when they were already so overburdened with taxes. All he could say in his defence was, that from his office, and from the exigencies of the state, he was compelled to the disagreeable task; and for as he was to add, that if so general a war as we were engaged in, or the present should continue much longer, these supplies, large as they were, he feared, must be more increased. He would not, however, further dwell on such a melancholy subject; nor enter more fully into the estimates which he should lay before the Committee, other than make the following motion:

"That it appears to this Committee, that the sum of four hundred and nine thousand pounds be granted for the ordinaries of the navy for the extraordinary of the current year."

Captain Minchin combated this motion strenuously. He said, he should oppose it on this general principle, that considering how the sums of money granted already to the Admiralty Board had been expended, he would not consent to give his vote for one single shilling more, till he could trust it in safer and more judicious hands. He called upon the Admiralty to know what had been done with all the immense sums of money granted to them by the House since the commencement of the present war, and what force we had adequate to such expenses, as well as what success, by way of balance, could be produced? He was sorry to say, every body could answer that question; it was an answer melancholy known to the whole nation, viz. That it has been squandered away idly, profusely, and ignorantly, and though we every year exceeded in our expenses by sums unknown at any former periods, such were the blunders and miscarriages of those entrusted with the conduct of this great department of the State, that we every year grew worse and worse. Our navy was mouldering, as our expenses were rising, and soon, he feared, we should be reduced to our last guinea.

He begged the Committee would not be deceived by false appearances, in thinking, that in a time of such general war, that the navy was necessarily augmented according to our danger; and that in consequence our expenses should keep pace with this augmentation. If that was the fact, no doubt we ought cheerfully to submit to the exigencies of the times, and let the purses of the nation bring forth its power and defence; but it was no such thing; we had only given us on paper 92 ships of the line, and of this list only 75 were effective; he begged gentlemen would keep this in their mind, and compare it with the former situation of the navy; that in the year 1759, we had no less than one hundred and twenty-five ships of the line on the list, one hundred and ten of which were effective; that at that time we were engaged only in a war with France; but now that we had not only France and Spain against our backs, but Holland and America, our first Lord of the Admiralty, after all the heavy and repeated supplies, granted in the most liberal and extensive manner, can boast but seventy-five effective ships of the line.

He further observed, that in whatever direction he turned his eye to the affairs of the navy, he saw nothing but ignorance and profusion. That our docks were not near numerous enough for the building of ships; and that there was not encouragement enough held out either to shipwrights or seamen; the want of the last in particular, he said, was the constant excuse held out by the Admiralty and their abettors, whenever a complaint was made, that the navy wanted seamen, and that however expeditions we may be in building, that particular want must retard in a great degree the flourishing situation of our fleet. He granted, under the present management of the board of Admiralty; that we might want seamen, but he would contend for it, it did not arise from a real deficiency; but gross mismanagement. He reminded the Committee in what manner the great army we had in New-York was supported, which was from Great-Britain and Ireland; as almost all the provisions they had, were sent to them from those places. That in the transporting of those provisions, which were carried in small vessels to a certain rendezvous, in order to be put on board larger, and in that manner be conveyed to the army, an almost infinite number of seamen were employed; indeed, so many, that if his reports were to be credited, what the Committee must be astonished at. The seamen therefore, he observed, ought to be employed to a nobler purpose, viz. in making our fleets, protecting our trade and commerce, acting offensively against the avowed and natural enemies of Great Britain, and not in sending a lingering and ineffectual war in America, where every year produced fresh expenses and fresh losses.

Mr Minchin next adverted to the little attention paid in building ships during the administration of the present First Lord of the Admiralty; and mentioned the names of several, some of whom, he said, he had seen, or with great difficulty could get into port—particularly the *Terrible*, the *Thunder*, &c.

others, these, he said, were so carelessly constructed, that they could not stand any thing of a strong gale of wind; yet in this situation, they were sent to sea, and a number of brave men sacrificed on the occasion. For these, and many other circumstances, which Mr Minchin spoke to in the course of a long speech, he said he must be for granting no further supplies, till he could trust them in safer and better hands, than those of the present First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Malgrave rose to set right a point stated by the Hon. Gentlemen who spoke last, relative to the dock-yards, when

The Hon. J. Luttrell rose in defence of Administration. He said, it was very easy to throw blame upon a body of men engaged in public service, particularly at a time when that service not only required every degree of attention, but every degree of success, to render their measures popular. The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last had set out, he said, with stating the difference between the number of line of battle ships at a former period, and comparing that number with the present; to that particular point he should only observe, that the number was loosely stated on one side, and as loosely compared on the other. But in order to show from authority the present increased state of our navy, he would beg leave to contrast two accounts which he held in his hand. The first was a general list of the navy as it stood in the year 1762; and the other that of 1781. Mr Luttrell then read the two accounts classed under the several denominations of line of battle ships, &c. article by article, when, upon the whole, he made the present state of the navy to exceed that of the 1762 by sixteen ships of the line.

He next spoke of the dock-yards, and many other points touched upon by Mr Minchin, and concluded the whole by saying, that perhaps this kingdom was never better served by a more faithful and able officer than the present Comptroller of the Navy, who not only knew his business, but did it effectually; he believed the same attention pervaded the several departments of the Navy; that as far as he could see our docks were properly attended to, every degree of naval stores laid in in abundance, and every mode of dispatch and expedition used in the laying and building of ships, that the nature of such a service could possibly admit of.

The House agreed to the resolutions without a division.

[The continuation of this debate will appear in our next.]

From the London Papers, Feb. 14.  
L O N D O N.

A gentleman, who was present at the debates last night in the House of Commons, informs us that Lord Howe's and Mr Fox's speeches were so unusual in their tenor, and so contradictory to every branch of Administration, except Lord Sandwich, that the country members present stared at one another, as if in the utmost surprise. Lord Howe's recommending unanimity, by exemplifying the fable of the Bundle of Twigs, and Mr Fox standing up as a champion for the King's prerogative, in appointing a successor to the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, are so very extraordinary, as cannot be otherwise unravelled, than by supposing that the political Weathercock is certainly on the rack.

No news of any political consequence has been received at any of the public offices this day.

The Prince Frederick, Captain McIntosh, from Copenhagen to the East-Indies, is lost in Margate roads; part of the crew are saved.

Letters are received from Mr Rodney, his Majesty's Consul at Leghorn, dated so late as the 8th of January, which bring dispatches from General Murray, Governor of Minorca; at that time the Spaniards had made no impression whatever against the works of St Philip's Castle; nor were they likely, without a much larger force than they then had on the island, to carry the place, even though no succours should arrive for three months.

We are informed from good authority, that Captain Edward Thompson, of the *Hyena* frigate, has been ordered up from Portsmouth, by the Secretaries of State, for the purpose of giving a circumstantial account of the present state and government of the newly conquered kingdom of Guinea, where he has been Governor, Commodore, and Commander in Chief, for ten months.

We are sorry to learn, by the different letters received yesterday from Portsmouth and Penzance, that there is only one of Commodore Johnstone's prizes arrived at Mounts Bay, and not two, as was reported; the rest is in a most shattered condition, and with great difficulty was kept above water. The mistake originated in consequence of different expressions arriving in town relative to the same ships; the greatest apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the three missing ones; they were supposed to have gone into Ireland, but the two mails, which arrived yesterday from thence, has brought no such intelligence; the first ship which arrived was not injured; being an outward bound vessel, it was imagined that the Commodore would have sent her for India; and there is every reason to believe much greater care would have been taken of the remaining ones, had they been in the same predicament.

Gentlemen are very anxious for the arrival of the Prince William Henry packet, from Barbadoes, to learn the fate of the *Robust* and *Janus* men of war, which were conveyed to the New York fleet, and bore away off the West Indies in distress.

According to letters from Utrecht, by the last mail, a commercial Congress was expected to meet in that city the beginning of March, in order to enquire into the inconveniences that the commerce of the republic labours under by the war, and to consider of the means of removing it; either by some new modes of internal land communications or otherwise.

The Dutch have two frigates of war and six or eight privateers now at sea to cruise against the commerce of this kingdom. All the northern ports are shut up, and Ostend is the only one almost open to them, so that if a proper force is sent out, and due vigilance observed, it is not improbable but a part, or all of them may fall into our hands.

We are assured, that it was the intention of a certain newly created Viscount to have brought the matter between him and a spirited young Marquis to martial law, but for the interposition of a great Law Lord and the Commander in Chief, who persuaded him (with what degree of difficulty our authority states not) that a challenge was derogatory to the dignity of a Privy Counsellor, and to his own private character as a man. His Lordship therefore treated the business with the contempt which he doubtless supposed it merited.

Lord Mansfield, it is said, has prepared a plan of coalition with parties which very great industry, and with all the ingenu-

ty of which he is master; it embraces three heads, *men, measures, and constitution*. In the first, he takes into power the heads of Opposition. In the second, he totally renounces the American war, by calling in all parties to Charleston and New York, and offering to deliver them up to the Americans with independence. In the third, he agrees to take from the most dependent and insignificant boroughs, their franchise of election, and to give it to ten towns, which have lately arisen, such as Sheffield, Birmingham, Manchester, &c. to elect twenty members, and to add forty other members to counties, to be elected in proportion to the number of freeholders. He also agrees to a contractor's bill. The arrangement of measures as follows:

First Lord of the Treasury—Lord Rockingham.  
Chancellor of the Exchequer—either Mr Jackson or Mr. Ellis.

Sole Secretary to the Treasury—Mr Burke.  
Paymaster-General—Mr Fox.  
President of the Council—Lord North.  
Southern Secretary—Duke of Richmond.  
Northern ditto—Lord Stormont.  
First Lord of the Admiralty—Earl of Shelburne.  
Chancellor—Lord Camden.  
Lord Privy Seal—Lord Gower.  
Secretary at War—Duke of Manchester.  
Chief Justice of the King's Bench—Sir Fletcher Norton.  
Lord Mansfield to retire with 5000 l. a-year for two lives.  
Secretary of State for the Colonies—Duke of Grafton.

This morning, between nine and ten o'clock, died, at the Deanery house, in Dean's-court, the Right Reverend Dr Thomas Newton, Lord Bishop of Bristol, and Dean of St Paul's; aged 77.

Extract of a letter from Dover, Feb. 11.

"This afternoon a gentleman landed here from Ostend, who mentions a report being current there, that an account is received there by way of France, that a British fleet with 400 troops on board had retaken St Eustatia, and that the garrison, consisting of 300 French and a few Dutch troops, were all made prisoners; that since the French had possession of it they had shipped off most of the goods which were in the ware-houses when the island was surrendered to them, as they did not expect to be long in the possession of it."

EDINBURGH.

[The London Post did not arrive this night till after six o'clock.]

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 14.

"The House of Commons met to-day, but very little business of any consequence was transacted. On a motion for withdrawing the petition, complaining of an undue election for Bridgewater, Mr Fox enforced, by every argument he could make use of, the necessity there was for making it a standing order, that no motion for withdrawing a petition should be put to the House, without a sufficient notice given thereof, in order that the House might inform themselves, whether they should or should not come down to oppose it."

The Speaker said, that there being no rule for the House to proceed by, when a motion was made for withdrawing a petition, he did not think there was any irregularity in putting the motion made, that Mr Saunders might be at liberty to withdraw his petition, and especially as the several parties concerned in it had given their consent.

Mr Montague, who had gone before him, and said, he would, on a future day, make a motion on the subject, which would be, that no petition for withdrawing a petition should be put, without eight days notice being first given.

Mr Ackland agreed with the Hon. Gentleman in the principle and object of his intended motion; but thought that eight days notice would be too short a notice, as many of the members might be at a considerable distance in the country, or perhaps in Scotland; in which case they would not, if occasion should require it, be able to attend the House in the course of eight days.

The motion for withdrawing the petition mentioned was unanimously agreed to.

Mr Orde then brought up the report of the preceding day, on the estimates of the navy.

Mr Hulse upon this rose with some warmth, and said he should not apologize for speaking in so thin a House. He would, without any such things, beg leave to remind them, that he last year informed the House, that there were building near Southampton two ships of 64, and one frigate. He was, however, told by the Admiralty Lords in their places, that there was only one, a 64 gun-ship. Although he had seen the three ships with his own eyes, he did not chuse to contradict such authority; but now that the navy estimates were laid upon the table, he perceived he had been right; and that there really were three ships building at the place he had mentioned. The Honorable Gentleman found great fault with the Admiralty for asking such sums as they had for the building those ships, which were now very far from being finished. At Bristol, he said, it was no uncommon thing to have one of the largest ships in the French service built in ninety-six days; and he called upon a Noble Lord opposite to him, to know if he was not flattered by the fact (Lord Malgrave gave his assent, by a nod) and he did not know why we could not build ships equally expeditiously, provided we had our timber properly seasoned.

Lord Liffburne said a few words in vindication of the Admiralty Board, and particularly in the dispatch that they had used in getting ships built.

A motion was made, for an account to be laid before that House, of the number of shipwrights and caulkers, with their apprentices, employed in his Majesty's dock-yards, with an account of the increase or decrease of their numbers, from the 1st of January 1775, to the first of January 1782, with the number that have served fourteen years in that capacity, in the different dock-yards of this kingdom, including their servitude."

February 8th was married at Moffat, the Rev. Mr James Macdonochie, to Miss Barbara Sharp, daughter of Alexander Sharp, Esq; late of Edinburgh.

The franked letters and news papers which should have come here on Friday last, from London, did not arrive till this morning, they having, by mistake, been dispatched from the London office to Dublin.

Tuesday two companies of the 25th regiment arrived at Newcastle from Dunbar, where they had been stationed for some time past; and the remainder are expected to arrive there Saturday, this day, and to-morrow, from this place.

The Jenny, or and from Glasgow, Steel, with goods for

arrived at the C. the Britania, Burchard, Harwell, withed arrived at the same place. Extract of a letter Yesterday the Charming York, put into this the Western Islands by a frigate, and informed Dutch East-Indies a ship from Borneo. The fleet consisted of two frigates, and two frigates.

Extract of a letter This day failed his for Spithead; and on a cruise."

Extract of a letter The following change place immediately on The Speaker of the House and pension of 4000 l. per annum. Folter to succeed to The Right Hon. J. on a pension. The second son, Col. Mellor Copping, who The third son is also

This day, his Excellency to the House of Peers, and such other Mr Grattan gave a day fortnight, to the day of the English Ireland! he said, when it was safe of the supremacy of The fleet of private who it is apprehended happy to find, as a letter from reports having of Cape Clear, we may conjecture

ISH HOUSE of Fitzgibbon, in the 6th inst. reg. after touching an address close written, with the Com

was argued on the insult to Ireland interdiction of it, was a mean and porize in this aff away to the of English men a policy contriv employed the A that purpose, t

That the Iri al, while other supplied with false shell degree diff provisions; insu d, would effectua further observed, spirited manner, ngdom, should the other side, maritime powers at Britain, to sent seemed fr to receive or but Portugal.

by negotiation had's making pe motion was ma some progress appeared, I Flood moved the dignity of which the addr Lucius O'Bri relative to the

was negative the House having alteration turned till to-m

FOR THE Extensore Young Gentl

W HEN fove A man to her plan something the g that marks the and gives a tit HOMER, the fa from all the L HAN, who fith equal gloi BLTON, who to whom the p ert of light, and, blind the above the sons of it is the ann



arrived at the Cove of Cork the 5th inst. On the  
the Britannia, Buchanan, with goods, and the General  
Hartwell, with ditto, both from Glasgow for Jamai-  
arrived at the same place.

Extract of a letter from Limerick, Feb. 7.  
Yesterday the Charming Sally, Captain Hopkirk, from  
York, put into this river by distress. She was boarded  
the Western Islands by Commodore Johnstone, who was on  
a frigate, and informed them that he had captured four  
Dutch East-Indian homeward bound; one of them a  
ship from Borneo, with many boxes of diamonds on  
board. The fleet consisted of 5 frigates, under convoy of a 30  
ship, and two frigates, were not then in sight.

Extract of a letter from Cork, Feb. 7.  
This day failed his Majesty's frigate Crocodile, Captain  
for Spithead; and his Majesty's brig Antigua, Captain  
on a cruise.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Feb. 12.  
The following changes, we are credibly informed, are to  
place immediately, or just after the rising of Parliament:  
The Speaker of the House of Commons to retire on a  
pension of 4000 l. per annum. The Right Hon.  
Folter to succeed to the chair.

The Right Hon. John Ponsonby's eldest son, a Com-  
missioner of the Revenue, in the room of Lord Clifden, who  
is on a pension.

The second son, Counsel to the Commissioners, in lieu of  
Mellor Coppington, who retires on a pension of 300 l. per  
annum.

The third son is already appointed Clerk of the Ship-ch-  
This day, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in  
to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the li-  
bill, and such other bills as were ready.

Mr. Grattan gave notice, last Thursday, that he meant  
in day fortnight, to move an address to his Majesty, for  
the repeal of the English declaratory act, which asserts a right  
of Ireland!—he said, that he thought the time had now  
come, when it was safe and necessary, to insist on a renuncia-  
of the supremacy of the British Parliament.

The fleet of privateers, that failed last month from St.  
who it is apprehended would have entered this channel,  
happy to find, have shaped their course in another di-  
rection, as a letter from Kinsale informs us, a Bremer, put  
in, reports having fallen in with three or four French pri-  
vateers of Cape Clear, steering West and by South, from  
which we may conjecture they are destined to cruise in the  
Atlantic seas.

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday Feb. 6.  
Fitzgibbon, in the Irish House of Commons, on Wed-  
nesday the 6th inst. regarding the Portugal business, [see last  
page.] after touching briefly upon this matter, moved for  
an address to his Majesty, of about three pages  
long, written, praying his Majesty to use his best en-  
deavour with the Court of Lisbon, in favour of the Irish

was argued on the side of opposition, that it would be the  
infringement of its trade, in the infancy of its trade, to submit  
interdiction of its trade to Portugal. That the address  
was a mean and insignificant subterfuge of the Minister  
to evade in this affair, while every idea of a free trade was  
driven away to the mere name of such a liberty. That either  
of English merchants was at the head of this affair, or  
a policy contrived by the French Court, who had long  
employed the Abbe Reynal, and others associated with  
that purpose, to libel the English nation, in respect  
to Portugal, in his celebrated history of com-

That the Irish stood in need of no commodities of  
Portugal, while other ports were open, as they could be very  
supplied with salt superior to that of St. Ubes from another  
port, and our own liquors could be more advantageously  
disposed of for their port. In the mean time, it would be in  
highest degree distressing to the Portuguese to be debarred  
provisions; inasmuch, that an interdiction on the side of  
Portugal, would effectually bring the Portuguese into terms. It  
was further observed, that the King should be addressed in a  
spirited manner, with a promise of a warm support from  
England, should hostilities commence in consequence;  
the other side, it was argued, that being at war with all  
the maritime powers of Europe, it would be highly impolitic  
in Britain, to make an enemy of the only power which  
seemed friendly to her. That we had not a port  
to receive our shipping from the Baltic to the Mediter-  
ranean but Portugal. That it was much wiser to keep up our  
negotiation, than war; and that whatever liberties  
were taken by Portugal in our present distress, the hour of  
making peace would soon bring her to terms.

motion was made, that the chairman leave the chair, and  
some progress. This brought on a division, when the  
address, for the Address, 45; Against it, 150.

Lord moved an amendment to the address, consistent  
with the dignity of the Irish nation, which passed unanimously,  
which the address was ordered to the Lord Lieutenant.

Lucius O'Brien moved, that all the letters of correspon-  
dence relative to the Portugal trade, be ordered to be laid on  
the table.

was negatived without a division.

Thursday, February 7.  
House having met, and read the bills lying before them,  
an alteration was made in the address to his Majesty,  
and till to-morrow.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

Extensive on seeing the Performances in Painting of  
young Gentlemen who was born deaf and dumb.

WHEN sovereign Nature meditates to show  
A man superior to the world below,  
To her plan, and constant to her laws,  
Something she gives, or something she withdraws;  
That marks the genius from the vulgar name,  
And gives a title to eternal fame.

HOMER, the father of poetic fire,  
From all the Muses with their art inspire;  
Homer, who fits where Homer sat alone,  
With equal glory on the epic throne;

ILION, who sings of heav'n in heav'nly strains,  
To whom the palm of Paradise pertains;  
Of light, felt the poetic rage,  
And blind themselves, enlighten every age;  
Above the sons of men they sit sublime,  
In the annals of immortal time.

So you, secured by Nature's kindly power,  
From all intrusions on the studious hour,  
Shall rise to rival these illustrious names,  
Whose happy pencil general Honour claims;  
Shall vie with Nature in the glorious strife,  
Till we mistake the likeness for the life;  
Shall be again what Raphael was before,  
And wear the laurel which Appelles wore;  
Thy works admiring, ages yet to come  
Shall wish their children to be deaf and dumb.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

BRITAIN insists, that the exports and the imports of the  
immense continent of North America shall be carried on  
according to laws dictated by the parent state alone, no matter  
whether these laws be just in their own nature, or agreeable to  
the colonists, who are a party-materially concerned. She in-  
sists likewise upon an unlimited and unconditional power of taxa-  
tion. It is evident, that nothing but a great and permanent  
force can carry into execution these pretensions of ours; and  
that the assertion of the colonies, and a desire of independence,  
must break out upon every opportunity.

Accordingly, we have been at war with America these half  
score of years: We have taken, and we have abandoned towns  
and provinces. We have seen the forks of Caudium revived,  
and two British armies lay their arms at the feet of the colo-  
nists. Our colours and our standards are displayed now, to  
the joy of America, as trophies in her temples. The men and  
the money that have been wasted in this foolish pursuit, if col-  
lected into totals, would constitute a truly lamentable account.  
Notwithstanding our late disaster in Carolina, we are told,  
that offensive measures are to be resumed against America, and  
that 20,000 men are to be sent over for that purpose. Unluck-  
ily France can send troops across the Atlantic as fast, and upon  
much easier terms, than Great Britain, and she has, besides,  
many more troops to send. Unless then we, exclusively, can  
conjure up King Arthur and his British worthies, or a detach-  
ment in force of Milton's devils, or of Homer's heroes, I  
cannot see that we have even a chance of success. Our wild  
ideas with respect to America, can never be realized. It would  
require a regular army of 100,000 men to support 30,000 tax-  
gatherers, over an immense coast, indented with bays, rivers,  
and creeks, from the Mississippi to Hudson's Bay. Historians  
may pay court as they please; for my part, I don't see that Alex-  
ander the Great himself, even though assisted with the Whore  
of Babylon, could govern an empire so unwieldy and extensive;  
neither can I imagine, that the destroyer of Carthage, or Tyre  
built a city on purpose to encourage commerce in the efforts  
that were made by France in the last war, were greatly short  
of the efforts that were made by Lewis XIV. in the long and  
very bloody war about the Spanish succession. We must, there-  
fore, look neither to Quebec nor to Minden for the peace of  
1763. The British navy had diverted the fountains of French  
wealth into a new channel. At the outlet of the quarrel, the  
port of Bordeaux alone possessed 500 very valuable ships. Dur-  
ing the course of the war, they were reduced to half a dozen.

At the same time, depredations, though in a lesser proportion,  
were going on against the rest of the French commerce, whilst  
our own was safe. Bankruptcy was inevitable and took place  
in France. She was reduced to that state in which alone she  
can be tolerable to her neighbours, viz. a state of humili-  
ation. When the war began with the colonies, and when the  
designs of France were no longer equivocal, if we had bestowed  
upon our navy what we have since thrown away upon a continen-  
tal war, ere now his Majesty, twice in his reign, would  
have seen the crest-fallen Gaul suing for peace.

Thirty ships of the line, in addition to our present force,  
would clear the seas of the French. The specific is undoubted  
on the one hand; the patient is in manifest danger on the o-  
ther. The nation is willing, nay, both able and willing, to af-  
ford the medicine; and yet, strange to tell, our State empirics  
refuse to prescribe. There is surely something worse than  
stupidity in the case; and therefore I am clearly of opinion, we  
should try a new Doctor, denizen or alien, no matter which,  
provided a cure is wrought.

If we alter our plan, viz. Our own trade is safe; 2dly,  
The numerous and rich West India fleets of France are a cer-  
tain prey; and 3dly, The fine sugar islands of the enemy, in  
order to get daily bread, must submit to Great Britain. This,  
I think, would be sweet revenge, and compensation in full.

The consequence that may follow from the independence of  
America, is involved in obscurity impenetrable to human wis-  
dom. She may cultivate the art of peace. Her provinces,  
like our Saxon antecessors during the Heptarchy, may fall to  
cutting one another's throats. She may conquer Mexico and  
Peru. She may conquer the whole Archipelago of the West  
Indies. She may conquer the Holy Land. In short, she may  
do—God only knows what. In the mean while, let us ap-  
ply the specific. If we hear the French, all is well. But, con-  
traria, as trades-folks say, if the French beat us, on such an  
event, it is more than probable, that there will be mighty rejoic-  
ings among the Electoral Cooks. They will become as com-  
pletely depopulated as any thing whatever at Byzantium. They  
will look for a great run of business, and the scullions will be  
obliged to work double turns at the spit. Further, our Omnia  
will sink most damnably, and I would not underwrite John  
Bull for a premium of 75 per cent. I conclude with a quota-  
tion in favour of the specific:

St. patric volumus, si debet vive.  
EDINBURGH, }  
Feb. 6. 1782. } NERVA.

SEQUESTRATIONS.  
Robert Algie farmer at Knapthorpe, parish of Easter Kilpatrick.  
Archibald Sinclair merchant in Perth.  
James, Thomas, and William Twinnings, sons of James Twinnings  
late tenant in Crofts of Cornhill.

This day is published, price 6d.  
A SERMON, preached at the opening of the Synod of Perth and  
Stirling, October 16. 1781. and published at the request of the  
Members who attended on that occasion.

By ROBERT STIRLING, Minister of Perth.  
Printed for W. ANDERSON, bookseller, Stirling and Perth by J. M.  
and C. Elliot, Edinburgh; Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow; and John  
Gillies, Perth.

WANTS A PLACE.  
A WEAVER, who is well skilled in the management of  
working figured and plain cloths, Cambrics, Tawies, Ardens  
figured or plain, Marseilles, &c. He can also do very much at the  
saw-room.

Manufacturers needing such a person will please apply to John Cech-  
rue Weaver, at Laurieston, near Edinburgh.

THE Governors and Directors of the Musical Society have fixed on  
To-morrow, TUESDAY the 10th inst. for Mr. REINAOLE'S  
CONCERT. To begin at six o'clock.

PLAN OF THE CONCERT.  
ACT I.  
Overture, by LORD KELLY.  
Song, Signora CORRI.  
Overture, by Mr. SCHETKY.  
ACT II.  
Song, Mr. MARSHALL.  
Cambini's Concerto for two Violins Obligato, Signor PUPPO and  
REINAOLE.  
Song, Mr. DAUDRY.  
ACT III.  
Song, Signora CORRI.  
Shaw's Solo Concerto Violin, Mr. REINAOLE.  
Song, Signor CORRI.  
Overture, with Kettle Drums and Trumpets, by HANDEL.  
Tickets to be had of Mr. REINAOLE, at his house, head of the Col-  
lege Wynd, and at the music shops.

SALE OF PRIZE-GOODS.  
To be SOLD by Public Auction,  
At the Compting-house of Messrs Ramsay, Williamson, and Co.  
Leith, on Saturday the 2d day of March, at 11 o'clock, in differ-  
ent lots.

About Forty Tons of UNTARRED DUTCH ROPE-YARN, of a  
remarkable good quality, neatly put up in reels; being part of the  
cargo of the snow Four Friends, prize to the Lively privateer, Willis  
Machel Commander, taken on her passage from Amsterdam to Boston.  
A reel of the Rope-yarns will be seen at the warehouse of Messrs  
Louden, Craigie, and Company, Glasgow.  
For further particulars apply as above.

DESERTED from his Majesty's 21st Regiment of Foot, or Royal  
North British Fusiliers, at Perth, on the 13th current.

CORPORAL WILLIAM PLAIN, aged 23 years, 5 feet 8 inches  
high, fair complexion, fair hair, blue eyes, slender and handsome  
made, born in the parish of Cockpen, near Lifford, Mid Lothian.  
It is doubtful whether he went off in his regimentals, or in coloured  
clothes. Whoever apprehends the said Deserter, and lodges him in  
any of his Majesty's goals, and gives information to the Commanding  
Officer at Perth, or Sergeant Macdonald recruiting at Edinburgh, or to  
Messrs Gray and Ogilvie agents at London, shall be entitled to receive  
TWENTY SHILLINGS over and above what is allowed by act of  
Parliament.

TOLLS TO LET, ROXBURGH-SHIRE.

UPON Tuesday the 26th day of March 1782, mid-day, in the Coun-  
cil-house of Jedburgh, will be LET by public roup, for one year  
after Whitfriday next, the TOLL-DUTIES payable at the several  
turnpike bars upon the roads leading from the English border to Jed-  
burgh and Hawick; from Jedburgh to Blainie; from Hawick to Max-  
wellburgh, near Kelso; and Gala-bridge Bar, in the county of Rox-  
burgh. Also the Toll or Portage on Drygrange-bridge, upon the river  
Tweed, with a convenient Toll-house.

The conditions of roup will be seen in the hands of David Brown, writ-  
ten in Melrose, clerk to the trustees. The taskmen to find immediate  
security.

THE BARS ARE:  
1. Redfryre. 2. Jedburgh Bridge. 3. Jedburgh Friars. 4. Jedburgh Town-  
head. 5. Deanshae. 6. Hawick. 7. Spittal. 8. Creyling. 9. Ancrum.  
10. Newtown. 11. Gala-bridge Bar. 12. Hawickfriels. 13. Portage on Tweed  
Bridge.

The General Meeting of Trustees stands adjourned to the day above  
mentioned.

TOLLS TO LET.

In the Counties of DUMFRIES and ROXBURGH.  
AT Melrose, in the said county of Roxburgh, on Monday  
the 8th of April 1782, mid-day, will be LET, for one year after  
Whitfriday next,

The TOLL-DUTIES payable at the several Turnpike Bars upon  
the road from Scott's Dyke, by Langholm and Hawick, to Hamilton,  
near Selkirk, viz.

Western district. Eastern district.  
Scott's Dyke. Hawick Loan.  
Langholm Town-head. Haremsford.  
Langholm Town-foot.  
Fiddletoun.

The taskmen to find sufficient securities at the roup.  
The General Meeting of Trustees stands adjourned to the day above  
mentioned.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by roup in the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh,  
upon Wednesday the 26th day of June 1782, betwixt the hours  
of five and six afternoon,  
The Lands and Estate of LECKIEBANK, containing about 162  
acres arable, and 80 acres pasture, in the parish of Auchtermuchty and  
county of Fife.

The lands are mostly inclosed and subdivided with stone and lime  
fences, and completely watered; are of an excellent soil, and good con-  
dition, having been for several years past in the hands of the proprietor,  
and capable of a freehold qualification in the county. There is a very  
neat house, and complete set of offices, with a good kitchen garden and  
pigeon-house. The situation is remarkably beautiful, dry, and healthy,  
and overlooks all the plain from Strathmiglo to Cupar.

The place will be shown by applying at the house of Leckiebank.  
Those inclining for a private purchase may apply to William Pearson,  
Esq; of Soutra, at his house in Copar Fife; or to Robert Stewart writer  
in Edinburgh, who will show the title deeds.

LANDS TO LET.

THE following LANDS in the parishes of Crawford and Craighall,  
John, and county of Lanark, will be LET, for nineteen years,  
or such shorter space as shall be fixed upon by the expositors, the entry to  
be at Whitfriday next, upon Tuesday the 9th day of April next, at  
twelve o'clock mid-day, within the house of Thomas Thomson in Ne-  
ther-Abington, viz.

I. The Lands of NORMANDGILL, BLACKHOUSE, COW-  
HILL, GRAINE, and NETHERHOWCLOUGH, possessed by Alexander  
Goodfellow, at 4 to 1. Sterling of yearly rent, to be let either  
jointly or separately.

II. B. These Lands are reckoned among the best sheep-farms in the  
south of Scotland.

III. CASTLEMAINS of CRAWFORD and SYDEWOOD, pos-  
sessed by Walter Wallace at 1 to 1. 10 s. 3 d. Sterling of yearly rent.

This possession is partly arable, which never fails to produce excellen-  
crops, and the rest of the lands are excellent sheep pasture.

IV. The Lands of ELWANFOOT, and Public House, possessed by  
Robert Macquern, at 109 l. Sterling of yearly rent.

N. B. This possession was let three years ago at 133 l. 16 s. 3 d.  
Sterling of yearly rent, but was lowered to the present rent of 109 l. It  
consists of 606 acres of land, a small part of which is arable, and the  
remainder is well known in the country to be a most excellent sheep pa-  
sture, and the public house, if taken by a fit tenant, might turn out  
to great advantage, being very conveniently situated for a resort of  
company, as it lies on the great road from Glasgow to Carlisle, by Mos-  
fat, and from Edinburgh to Dumfries by Biggar, having stage-coaches  
and fays betwixt Glasgow and Carlisle daily passing and repassing, which  
brings a constant resort of company to this public house.

V. The Lands of GLENTEWING, possessed by James Cleland, at  
the yearly rent of 18 s. 18 s. Sterling.

VI. The Lands of BOUGHQUE, possessed by William Cleland,  
at 135 s. 0 d.

James Carmichael, 17 10 0

James Cook, 9 4 1

James Aslock, 8 15 0

Yearly rent, L. 70 9 1

Offers for the above possessions may be given in to Samuel Mitchell,  
jun. clerk to the agent, or to the factor; and, if suitable offers are  
made, the farms will be let by private bargain; and such offers as are  
not accepted, will be kept secret, if desired.



**ACRES AT INVERESK TO SET.**  
**TO** be LET, by public roup, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday next, the 20th of February current, between twelve and two afternoon.  
**THESE FIFTEEN ACRES OF LAND**, in the fields of Inveresk, with the Three Stents in the Haughs of Muirburgh, belonging to the same, lately possessed by Thomas Campbell baker in Inveresk.  
For particulars, enquiry may be made at John Moir writer to the signet, Stair's Close, Edinburgh.  
N. B. The set is only to be till Martinmas next.

**ROSLIN BLEACHFIELD, 1782.**  
**M**ESS. BIGGAR, and Co. lay down Cloth as soon as the season permits, and bleach at the following prices:  
All Linen Cloth, yard-wide and under, not exceeding  
1100 warp, at 3½ d. per yard. Diaper, at 4 d. per yard.  
1200 and 1300 4 d. Damask, 5 d.  
1400 4½ d. Cambric, 4 d.  
1500, 5 d. Tweeling, 4 d.  
1600, 5½ d. Long Lawn, 5 d.  
1700 and above, 6 d.  
All above yard-wide in proportion to its breadth.  
Cloth for this Field is taken in by  
John Murray merchant, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh.  
Alexander Gray at the Laphoufe, Pleasance.  
Robert Pratt weaver, foot of Panmure's close, opposite Mr. Crichton's entry, Canongate.  
Alexander Burnett weaver, Water of Leith.  
George Norie merchant, Leith.  
Mrs Young, Dalkeith.—Alexander Anderson weaver, Fisher-row.  
Messrs Biggar and Co. Sciences,—at their shop, foot of Stevenlaw's close, Cowgate,—and at the Bleachfield.

**TO LET**, for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday next,  
**THE FOREST OF GAICK**, in the parish of Kingwistle, and thire of Inverness,—and the **FOREST OF GLENDAVEN**, in the parish of Kirkmichael, and thire of Banff, which are fine extensive graings, very fit for accommodating great dealers in cattle.  
Proposals may be given in to the Duke of Gordon, at Gordon Castle, or to James Ross, his Grace's factor, at Fochabers.

**SALE OF A HOUSE AND SHOP.**  
**TO** be SOLD, within the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 21st current, at five o'clock in the afternoon,  
**THAT** large commodious HOUSE facing the General Post-Office, Edinburgh, consisting of eleven rooms, kitchen, pantry, cellars, water closet, &c. with two floors and two large cellars, entering from Halkerton's Wynd.  
Likewise, **THAT** elegant SHOP belonging to the same.  
To be seen from one to two o'clock every day.

**TO** be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th day of March next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,  
**The Mansion-house, Offices, Gardens, Orchards, Policy, and Parks of RESTALRIG**, which belonged to the deceased Alexander Tait, Esq. one of the principal clerks of Session. The premises are all in exceeding good order, most completely inclosed, and a considerable quantity of thriving planting thereon. The gardens and orchards are extensive, and completely stocked, with green-house, &c. The whole includes about 22 acres of ground, and lies about a mile to the east of Edinburgh.  
The entry to be immediately. The gardener at Restalrig will show the house and grounds.—For particulars apply to Alexander Tait writer in Edinburgh.

**HOUSES TO BE SOLD.**  
**TO** be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 27th of February current, betwixt the hours of 5 and 6 afternoon,  
**THAT** Tenement of HOUSES, lying on the south side of the road leading to the Abbey-hill of Edinburgh, consisting of three stories, possessed by Mr Bell and others, with three smiths shops backwards from that tenement, possessed by Mr Thomas Henderson.  
**ALSO**, **THAT** West Half of that tenement called Johnston's Hall, consisting of four apartments, lying opposite to Mr Semple's brewery at Castlebaras, in the suburbs of Edinburgh.  
The articles of roup, and rights of these subjects, are in the hands of James Buchanan writer to the signet, who has authority to conclude a private bargain.

**SALE OF LANDS**  
**TO** be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 13th of March next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,  
**The Two-and-a-half-merk-land of CAPENOCH**, and **Two Merk Land of CULBAE**, of old extent, lying in the parish of Kirkcaldy, and thire of Wigtown. These lands consist of about 400 acres, are in the natural possession of the proprietor, and are valued at 100 l. Sterling per annum. They hold blench of the Crown, and entitle to a vote in the county. They lie within a few miles of a navigable river, and the sea, and the town of Wigtown, have marle, and ready access to lime.—The upbet-price to be 1650 l. Sterling.  
**ALSO**, **All and Whole the Lands of CRAIGNOOK**, lying in the parish of Kirkcaldy, and thire of Wigtown, whereof there are about 50 acres of good arable and meadow land; the rest is chiefly hilly, and good sheep pasture. The old rent, for many years, was 20 l. 16 s. 10 d. The present free rent is 25 l. Sterling.  
N. B. For the encouragement of purchasers, the upbet price will be 400 l. Sterling.  
The progress of writs, articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Alexander Abercrombie writer to the signet; and James Macburnie tenant in Coil, near Creetoun, will show the lands.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
**H**APPY in the retrospect of an experienced successful Medicine, the Proprietor begs the attention of his correspondents to observe, that he has relinquished business but that which immediately pertains to the administration of his **ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS**, and is removed into Soho Square, London, where the poor, afflicted with either the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. may expect to find the usual friendship they have witnessed for many years at the Dispensary, Mount Row, Westminster Bridge, Surrey.  
Soho Square.  
N. B. Mr SPILSBURY's excellent Treatise on the Scurvy, Gout, Diet, &c. with his valuable Drops, may be had in bottles of 4 s. and 7 s. each, at Mr C. Elliot bookseller, Edinburgh; W. Sharp, Inverness; J. Gillies, Perth; E. Wilson, Dumfries; G. Elliot, Kelso; James Duncan, Glasgow; Mrs Thomson, Aberdeen.  
The following Cure deserves the serious attention of those afflicted with the Scurvy, &c.  
**To Mr Charles Elliot Bookseller, Edinburgh.**

**SIR,**  
**BETTY HAMILTON**, in the parish of St Boswells, begs leave to return you her thankful acknowledgements for the benefit she has received from your charitable distribution of Mr Spilbury's Antiscorbutic Drops. She had been afflicted with a violent scorbutic disorder for upwards of twenty years, which sometimes rendered her unable to do any kind of business for her subsistence; nor could she find any relief from medicines, till the month of August 1780, when, I being in Edinburgh, in person made application to you, by a certificate from the Minister and Elders of this parish. The benefit she received from the first bottle induced her to make a second application; and in less than three months was perfectly cured, and still enjoys a good state of health.  
As she cannot write, she desires me to subscribe,  
For **BETTY HAMILTON**,  
Leffadden, Nov. 20. 1781.

**JOHN LANG.**

**EDINBURGH:** Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.—The price as follows: viz. 45 s. 6 d. per annum, when sent by post; 40 s. 6 d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.

**TO** be LET, for such a number of years, and on such terms as can be agreed on,  
**THAT DWELLING-HOUSE and COFFEE-HOUSE** opposite to the Cross, presently possessed by Mr Reoch, with the garret and cellars thereto belonging. The house has been for many years used as a Coffee-house, and is well known by the name of *Balfour's Coffee-house*; and, exclusive of the rooms used as Coffee-rooms, Billiard-room, and Card-room, the house consists of three fire-rooms, two closets, and kitchen, all well lighted.  
The premises will be let together, or divided into three different large and convenient shops to the street, with each a separate entry. The eastmost will in that case consist of three fire-rooms, exclusive of the shop and a light closet to the street. The tenant or tenants will have possession as soon as repairs or alterations can be completed before Whitsunday next. And, any person or persons desirous of possessing the said house, in whole or separately, may apply to Lachlan Duff writer to the signet.

**By ADJOURNMENT.**  
**TO** be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 13th day of March next, between the hours of four and five afternoon,  
**The Town and Lands of NEWPORT**, with the Harbour and Piers, Tolls and Customs thereof, lying in the parish of Forgan and thire of Fife, and along the south side of the river Tay. The arable lands consist of six acres, besides a proportional part of the commonly lately divided. There is a convenient Dwelling-house on the lands, which has for many years been occupied as an Inn, and very well frequented, being at one of the public ferries from Fife to Dundee. There is a feuduty of ten shillings Scots, and a teind-duty of 5 l. 7 s. 9 d. Scots, payable yearly out of the said lands. They will be exposed at the sum of 340 l. Sterling.  
The progress of writs and conditions of roup are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Duncan writer to the signet; and for further particulars apply to him, or to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, or to Andrew Pitcairne writer in Dundee.

**By Adjournment—Upbet Prices Reduced.**  
**TO** be SOLD, by roup or auction, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th day of March 1782, between the hours of five and six afternoon,  
**The Lands and Estate of CARGEN**, lying in the parish of Troqueer, and stewardry of Kirkcudbright, about three m. and a half miles from Dumfries.

It consists of about 746 English acres of exceeding fine rich loamy soil, laid out in the best manner, well watered, and subdivided with hedges, dykes, and ditches, and belts of planting from 60 to 70 feet wide. About 25 acres are planted in this manner with fir, oak, ash, beech, and elm, which, with the hedges, are all in the most healthy and thriving condition, from five to twenty-five years old. The farm-houses are in good repair, being all lately built.  
The estate lies on a declivity, facing south and south-east, along the banks of the river Nith, which is navigable for a good way above it. It has within itself an inexhaustible fund of manure called Sea Sleeth, which, from experience, has been found equal, if not superior to any other for raising all kinds of corn and grass.  
Near the centre of the estate is the Mansion-house, Garden, and Orchard, contiguous, pleasantly situated. The orchard is filled with the best fruit-trees, standards as well as espaliers, all in healthy and thriving condition. Near the house, there is a complete court of offices consisting of barns, granary, stables, byres, sheds and straw, hog and poultry yards, and other conveniences fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family.

The rent of the estate previous to Whitsunday last was about 677 l. Owing to some of the farms being set from that term for one year, or short durations, and under restrictions as to tillage, the rent from Whitsunday last is only about 500 l.  
The lands hold of subject-superior, for payment of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. of feuduty, except a small pendicle which holds of the Crown.  
The valuation is 625 l. Scots.—The landlord is bound to pay the whole public burdens, which are the above-mentioned feuduty of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. the cess, with 2 l. 8 s. 10½ d. of lispend, and 1 l. 3 s. 0½ d. of school salary.—The teinds were valued in 1755, and the heritor has a tack thereof from the Crown, current till Lammas 1789.  
The upbet price of this lot, for the encouragement of offerers, is now reduced to 11,500 l.  
**ALSO**, **TO** be SOLD, time and place foretold, the **SUPERIORITY** of the Eight-merk Land of **DRUM**, lying in the barony and parish of New Abbey, and stewardry foretold, which gives a freehold qualification in the county. The vassal pays a feuduty of 13 s. 4 d. Sterling.—Upbet price One Hundred Pounds.  
William Campbell writer to the signet will show the title-deeds, rental, current leases, and conditions of sale. Copies of the conditions of sale, and inventory of writs, will be seen in the hands of Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries. And those who wish for further information may apply to them, or Mr Ludovick Grant, accountant in Edinburgh.

**LANDS TO BE SOLD, by Adjournment.**  
**TO** be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th March 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,  
**The Lands and Estate of LANRICK and ROUSKIE**, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the parishes of Kilmadock, Port, and Kincardine, and thire of Perth.  
The yearly rent of the estate is 632 l. 8 s. 11½ d. Sterling of money, 78 bolls 1 pint 2 pecks meal, and 64 kain hens. There is a rise of rent upon one of the farms crop 1782 of about 45 l. Sterling; and there have been offers of a considerable sum upon several of the farms, the tacks of which expire in 1782, 1783, and 1789; one of which farms is at present sublet for 20 l. more than the rent paid to the proprietor, and the whole of these farms will double the rent at the expiry of the leases.  
This estate is very improvable, being of excellent quality, and comprehends above 2000 Scots acres, great part of which is inclosed and subdivided with stone dykes, for which the tenants, by their tacks, are bound to pay 6 per cent. of interest not included in the rental, and on which inclosing there has been above 1000 l. sterl. laid out. There are quarries in different parts of the estate, and there is shell marle in Lanrick. There is a good mansion-house at Lanrick, with a great deal of old planting, besides some acres of natural wood beautifully situated upon the banks of the river Teath, within 8 miles of Stirling, in a country abounding with game.—The estate holds of the Crown, and affords two qualifications in the county.—Two fields of shell marle have been lately discovered within the lands of Lanrick; and there is a good lime-craig within less than a mile of the lands of Rouskie.—For the encouragement of purchasers, these lands will be set up at 15,000 l.  
The Lands will be exposed together or separately as purchasers shall incline; and will be shown by Robert Stewart at the house of Lanrick or George McQueen tenant in Ttr of Rouskie.  
II. About 19 Acres of **RICH ARABLE LAND**, near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling, rented about 29 l. Sterling, upon which there is a convenient mansion-house and offices, and the superiority of part of the lands of Cambusbarrow, out of which there are feuduties payable to the extent of 11 l. Sterling yearly. To be set up at 1000 l.  
III. **A TACK** of the Farms of **EASTER and WESTER COX-ETHILL**, and others, for 38 years from Martinmas 1773, as presently possessed by Mr Wordie, lying near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling. Great part of this farm has been properly laid down and is inclosed and subdivided. There is also a good deal of thir playing upon the farm, the sole property of the tackman. To be set up at 200 l.  
For further particulars, application may be made to David Ruffel accountant in Edinburgh, or to John Grame clerk to the signet, who will show the rentals and conditions of sale of the different subjects, with the progress of writs and surveys of the estate of Lanrick and Rouskie.

**SIR JOHN HILL'S MEDICINES.**  
**GEORGE REID** Printer in Edinburgh,  
At his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn-market.  
**1. ESSENCE OF WATER-DOCK**,  
For the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all Cutaneous Disorders.  
**AUTHORS** of the highest credit have affirmed, That the Water-dock Root is an absolute and certain cure for the Scurvy; and, perhaps, there never was an instance, when it has been fairly tried, in which it failed. The great virtue of the Root lies in its inner rind, of which this Essence is a perfect solution. A tea-spoonful is a sufficient dose. It should be taken twice a-day in a wine glass of water, or, what is still better, in an infusion of the Dock-root itself where that can be had, which still increases its virtue. It must be continued for a considerable time; and the person should all the while avoid high-seasoned foods, and use moderate exercise. Experience shows, that from this easy method the patient may expect a perfect and lasting cure. Price 3s. the bottle.  
**2. PECTORAL BALSAM OF HONEY**,  
For CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.  
**THE** experience of more than 30 years, in which this valuable medicine has been taken, with success, by an incredible number of people, is the best proof that possibly can be exhibited in its favour.—The superior virtue it possesses over every other hitherto invented, in the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Asthmas, and Consumptions, is universally acknowledged. This has induced mean and interested persons to attempt counterfeits, with which they have sometimes imposed upon the unwary. The Public are therefore respectfully acquainted, that the genuine medicine is sold, by appointment of Sir JOHN HILL's Executors, in bottles, 3s. each, with bills of directions, by said GEORGE REID, and no where else in Edinburgh.  
The Balsam of Honey, within those few years, has been found useful in other diseases; such as the Gravel, Cholera, and Evil. It may be taken at all times; nor are any particular rules of life necessary.

**3. For the GRAVEL. TINCTURE of GOLDEN ROD.**  
Price 4 s. the bottle.  
And the following MEDICINES, at 3 s. each bottle.  
**4. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS**; for strengthening weakened constitutions, whether impaired by long illness, or hurt by too free living, or from ill cured diseases.  
**5. LETTUCE JUICE**; to serve the purposes of Laudanum, without its danger. It possesses the virtues of Opium, but it has not its disgusting taste, ill smell, or mischievous effects. Taken at night, it gives rest; in the day-time, ease and cheerfulness; having the effect of cordials, without their heat.  
**6. TINCTURE of POLYPODY**. The FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is safe, pleasant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the least uneasiness, griping, or sharpness. In habitual constiveness, it is the best of all medicines, because it does not bind afterwards.  
**7. ESSENCE of RESTHARROW**, for the Gravel and Stone. To dissolve the stone in the bladder, says Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Restharrow, in every other state of this terrible disease; and ease, with safety, will be had, even in that worst of all. For those who cannot get the root, this Essence is prepared. It immediately softens and cleanses the passages; causes a great and easy flow of urine; and soon brings down the gravel and small stones, with less pain.  
**8. VOLATILE SPIRIT of FEVERFEW**, for the cure of Head-achs, and Prevention of Palpits and Apoplexies, often following the worst kinds of them.  
**9. ALOEDARIAN DROPS**, for disorders of the stomach, and chronic diseases which thence derive their origin; for strengthening broken constitutions, and softening the decays of age.  
**10. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS**, for heats and redness in the face.  
**11. CARLINE TINCTURE**, excellent for a wandering gout, and for strengthening the stomach and opening obstructions.  
**12. THE CYRENÆAN JUICE**, for NERVOUS DISORDERS. It cures head-achs, fits, tremblings, spasms, weakness, vapours, and melancholy; it softens phlegm; keeps the bowels properly open; and cures all hysterical complaints. It is also a certain cure for the convulsive and common AGRIMA.  
**13. BALSAMIC TINCTURE of AGRIMONY**, for the cure of the JAUNDICE, and other disorders of the LIVER.  
**14. TINCTURE of SAGE**, for the Weakness of Age.  
**1. CANADA BALSAM, or STRENGTHENING DROPS**, for Weaknesses in either sex; whether occasioned by EXCESS, ILL HABITS, or DISEASES; or attended with Lowness, Weakness, and Exhausting Drains. They strengthen, at the same time, the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.—Ladies, of any time of life, may, by this medicine, be freed from one of the most afflicting disorders to which human nature is subject; and at a certain period, it is most highly useful.  
**16. TINCTURE of CENTAURY**, for WEAK STOMACHS.  
**17. GERMANDER DROPS**, for Slow Fevers, or Nervous Fevers, which affect the spirits.  
**18. LIQUID EXTRACT of HEMLOCK**, for the Cure of CANCERS.  
**19. TINCTURE of SPLEENWORT**, for the cure of Hypochondriacal Disorders.  
**20. GENUINE TINCTURE of VALERIAN**, for Nervous Disorders. 2 s. 6 d.  
**21. PETASITE POWDERS**, for the cure of Fevers. From the experience of more than ten years, in a great variety of cases, this powder has been found effectual in the cure of Fevers, and incapable of doing any harm, or of producing any violent effects. It is sold at 3 s. the six papers. One paper is a dose.  
**22. SPAR TINCTURE**, for the Cure of the GRAVEL; Pains in the back and loins; Ulcerations of the kidneys, and urinary passages, and small STONES.

**Of whom also may be had,**  
**THE MEDICINE for the Cure of the BITE of A MAD DOG**, Prepared by WILLIAM HILL, Esq. of Ormirk, Lancashire, and his Nephews Messrs William Hill and James Berry,  
At 5 s. 3 d. each Dose, with proper Directions for its Application.  
**THE Public are requested to observe**, That this Medicine is sold no where else in Edinburgh; and that each packet is sealed with Mr Hill's Coat of Arms, and signed by Mr James Berry.  
As the accident for which this medicine is used, is of the most alarming nature, and serious in its consequence, the importance of obtaining it authentic must be obvious; and therefore every person having occasion for it is requested to be particular in observing that each packet is sealed and signed as above mentioned, as the surest means to avoid being imposed on by spurious preparations.  
\* This Medicine having been first discovered for the sake of the Human Species, and taken by them with uninterrupted success for near a century, several persons were desirous of giving it to ANIMALS. In compliance, therefore, with their request, a similar medicine has been adapted for the Brute Creation, which may be had as above, price 5 s. 3 d. the dose, with proper directions.

**ALSO,**  
**FREEMAN'S ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS**, price 3 s. the bottle.—N. B. Any person who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15 s.  
**THE CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE**, price 10 s. 6 d. each, in bottles or powder.  
**CHINESE LOTION**, price 5 s. the bottle.  
**EDINBURGH SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE**, 5 s. the small, and 10 s. 6 d. the large bottle.

**THE SATURDAY**  
**THE**  
No. 9437.

**Charles Oakley,**  
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